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PLANTERS GUIDE



LARGEST NURSERIES

BETWEEN

TWIN CITIES AND THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS

DEAR MR. AND MRS. HOMEBUILDER:

Many planters have met with discouraging results in this northern climate. Perhaps you have had your experience with tender stock? The trouble is not with the soil—we have far better soil than New England which grows beautiful trees. The trouble is not with the climate, for there are heavy forests in Alaska. Trees must be acclimated and at home in the region in which they are to grow. Florida trees will not thrive in Tennessee, neither will Tennessee trees be hardy in Iowa. Then why should we expect trees that come from far south of here, to be hardy in this rugged climate? Trees accustomed to a longer growing season haven't time to fully ripen their wood before the freeze up. **IF A TREE CANNOT RIPEN UP FULLY IT IS NOT HARDY.**

This Planter's Guide is carefully written to guide the home owner in the selection of **TREES, FRUITS and FLOWERS** that will thrive in this northern section. We challenge any authority on horticulture to select one variety, described in the Planter's Guide, that cannot be successfully grown in Montana, Dakota, or northern Minnesota.

Specialization is the keynote of modern business. We specialize in the varieties that can be successfully grown in this region. We test out every promising new fruit or flowering shrub, and offer it to our customers, **ONLY WHEN IT CAN PASS OUR NORTH DAKOTA WINTERS SUCCESSFULLY! THIS TEST IS YOUR INSURANCE.**

We maintain a landscape department that will assist you in planning your home grounds and choosing appropriate varieties. Our booklet, "Home Grounds. Their Planning and Planting" can be had upon application. We issue special circulars on various topics—"The Model Farmstead" is designed to aid farmers in planning a properly protecting shelter belt and farm yard.

Upon our four farms near Valley City, we grow the trees, fruits and flowers we offer in this Planter's Guide. Here may be seen growing millions of young forest trees that will go forth to beautify the Prairies of the Northwest. We extend a hearty invitation to all to visit our Nurseries at Valley City. We invite our customers to call on us or our representatives for information and for service. Keep in mind that we are the **LARGEST NURSERIES BETWEEN THE TWIN CITIES AND THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.**

This Planter's Guide is reliable—every word is written thoughtfully from out of our experience **HERE.** Let it help you in beautifying your home.

Yours for better homes,

E. C. HILBORN,

Secretary-Manager.

PLANTERS GUIDE

A RELIABLE DESCRIPTION OF THOSE VARIETIES

— OF —

TREES, FRUITS, SHRUBS AND FLOWERS
THAT ARE HARDY AND DEPENDABLE IN
NORTHERN MINNESOTA, THE DAKOTAS,
MONTANA AND WYOMING, AND THAT
ARE GROWN BY US ON OUR FOUR
FARMS AT VALLEY CITY, NORTH DAK.



WINTER SCENE, VALLEY CITY PARK

The Northwest Nursery Co., Valley City, N. D.

PLANTING AND CULTURAL INSTRUCTIONS

(Important. Read the following directions very carefully.)

PREPARING GROUND. Prepare ground well. The soil should be plowed or spaded as deeply as possible; the deeper the better. The dirt should be turned up at least twelve inches. Deep plowing makes a reservoir to hold moisture and feeds the trees through a dry season. It will enable the roots to develop rapidly and make the trees grow. The roots will grow deep and prevent winter killing.

EXPOSURE. Fully fifty per cent. of the failures to grow are due to exposure of the trees after they have left the nursery. In handling stock the roots should not be uncovered and exposed to the sun and wind at any time. If you are not ready to plant as soon as you take stock home, wet the roots thoroughly and then cover them with dirt in some convenient place in the garden. Careful handling in this way will save many disappointments.

PRUNING AND TRIMMING. In the north, the best time to trim trees is about June 1st. Pruning should be done every year so as to keep the trees in proper shape without having to cut out large branches. Cut off about one-half inch from the ends of the principal roots in a slanting direction on the under side, just before the tree is planted. This presents a fresh cut surface to the soil and greatly aids the process of starting new roots. As soon as the tree is planted, trim out all unnecessary branches so as to make it about even on all sides. Then cut off one-third from each remaining branch. This is done to throw the first year's growth of the tree into the establishment of roots and not let it expend its energy in a lot of useless branches. Two-thirds of all shrubs must be removed. Roses must be cut to three or four inch stems.

PLANTING. Make holes large enough to admit the roots without cramping or bending. After trimming the roots, dip them in good thick mud and then plant immediately. Sift fine, rich surface soil among the roots, just enough to cover, so the boot will not injure them, then with the heel and with all the weight and strength you can command, stamp the earth down until it is solid. Fill in a little more dirt and repeat the stamping until the hole is nearly full. Then fill the rest of the hole with loose dirt and leave it pitching toward the tree from all directions. Never use manure near roots. If it is properly set, you can't pull it up. The same general rules apply to transplanting everything, from a strawberry to a shade tree. It is a common mistake to plant a tree and then round up the surplus dirt around it. The proper way is to throw away the surplus dirt and leave the tree in the center of a dish, which will gather the moisture toward the roots. This dish should be from four to eight feet in diameter according to the size of the tree. Be certain to set trees deep in soil, where they will be safe from early summer droughts. Plant them deeper than they stood in the nursery, thus bring roots deep down into cool, damp earth.

CULTIVATION. In the orchard and timber lot, and also in the shelter belt where the ground is level enough to permit, the surface of the soil should be cultivated just as thoroughly as a field of potatoes. Keep the weeds down and a dust blanket on the surface to catch and retain the moisture. On side-hills or in the lawn where the entire space cannot be cultivated, a circular "dish" 4 to 8 feet in diameter should be left around each tree; keep this covered with mulching. Stop cultivating about August 1st so that trees will mature before fall frost comes. After ceasing cultivation cover ground with rotted chaff or straw. The following spring cultivate this into the soil and repeat work of first season. Follow sensible Dry-Farming methods in growing trees as well as in growing grains or vegetables.

MULCHING is of vital importance, and should never be neglected. It prevents the moisture from escaping, and maintains an equitable temperature about the roots. The material used may be rotted chaff, flax straw, sawdust or tanbark, which should be spread on the surface around the tree for a space of from four to five feet, and three to six inches deep. Bearing trees may be benefited by mulching heavily in the winter, which will tend to prevent an early development of the fruit buds, enabling them to escape the effects of late frosts.

Forest Trees

BOX ELDER—(Also called Maple Ash-Leaf and Manitchba Maple.) This tree has been the universal favorite with Dakota planters and belongs to the Maple family. It makes a rapid growth while young. Its splendid foliage makes an attractive shade. When grown in the open where it gets an abundance of sunlight its leaves develop so rapidly that it needs to be constantly pruned with the knife to prevent it becoming scrubby. But if pruned often it continues its rapid growth. Some of the finest street trees in the city of Grand Forks and Fargo are the Box Elder. Trees grown from seed collected farther south have a tendency to freeze back, but those grown by our Nursery are raised from native seed. The ability of this tree to withstand drought, its rapid growth, its spreading branches and dark green foliage will always make it a popular tree with Northwestern planters. It is a splendid nurse tree to plant alternately with the Green Ash.

CUT LEAF WEeping BIRCH—This is one of the most beautiful and desirable trees for the lawn. Its silvery white bark makes a striking contrast to the dark red twigs and drooping leaves. It is hardy where it can obtain sufficient moisture. It is easily affected by drought and will not live to attain the ripe old age of the American White Birch in this prairie region. It is very attractive as an ornamental tree on lawns and in parks.

MT. ASH—A hardy ornamental tree well adapted to lawn planting. It is covered, all through the summer, with bunches of bright scarlet berries. Absolutely hardy.

AMERICAN WHITE BIRCH—This beautiful tree is native to the Pembina Mountains of North Dakota. We are raising a native strain that is absolutely hardy on our prairies. Its chalky white bark and striking foliage makes it a very desirable lawn tree. It will stand almost any amount of cold, and is often found as far north as the Hudson Bay regions of Canada. A group of birch and evergreens make a pleasing picture on any lawn. Every grove should contain a few of these white barked trees for the sake of variety. When planting a grove always provide for a few American White Birch.

COTTONWOOD—This is a pioneer tree and has been planted generally because of its splendid growth. It is a splendid tree when grown where it can have sufficient moisture after the first few years. It will not stand crowding; hence is a poor grove tree, but especially fine for drives. The White Cottonwood produces timber which is of little value. The Yellow Cottonwood on the other hand is distinguished by wood which has a fair value both as fuel and timber and has about as fine a finish as the Basswood. We raise the Yellow Cottonwood only. Don't plant the Cottonwood as a nurse tree as it is fatal to other trees. Our 2 to 4 foot transplanted Cottonwoods are the most satisfactory to plant in shelter belts.

ELM—This tree is a native of the Northwest. Its best place is the city yard or street, where large specimens are planted. It is not a satisfactory tree for grove planting as it grows slow while small, and the seedlings are not very hardy, but every grove and yard should have a few large specimens. This tree is a native of North Dakota. The elm is by all means the leading shade tree for yard planting. Its wide spreading and overhanging branches give shade without obstructing the view, hence it has become the favorite yard and street tree from the Atlantic to the Pacific. We secure our seed from the finest native Elms in the State, in the Chautauqua park at Valley City. We do not advise the planting of seedlings, but large trees transplant readily. A few of these should be in every grove and in every yard.

SOFT MAPLE—This is a valuable tree in the Southeastern part of our State where it thrives and becomes the first of all quick growing shade trees. A very desirable tree if kept properly trimmed to avoid forked branches, which are apt to split easily. Its foliage is very beautiful. It would be satisfactory for the larger part of North Dakota.

HACKBERRY—A rugged hardy native tree, grows to good size, makes a fine

shapely shade tree. Strong limbed and has a hard and durable wood. It is valuable for timber, ornament and shade, and ought to be more generally and extensively grown, and it would be, only that the seed are scarce and hard to get, making propagation slow and expensive. Plant the Hackberry and you will like it. There are many splendid specimens of the Hackberry growing native in Valley City.

CANADIAN POPLAR—In recent years has won a place in the first rank with Northwestern planters. It has proved itself hardy beyond question, to withstand drought and cold winters. It is quick to start and easily planted and soon makes an effective windbreak. The Canadian Poplar is undoubtedly being planted in larger quantities than any other variety in the Northwest, today.

NORTHWEST POPLAR—This is a distinct variety found native to the Turtle Mountains of North Dakota. It is a native cross between the Balm of Gilead and the Cottonwood. It rivals the Cottonwood in growth and hardness but possesses much heavier foliage and a better head. It has the large beautiful leaf of the Balm of Gilead, usually 4 to 5 inches in diameter. Buds large and fragrant. The splendid qualities of this tree caught the attention of Prof. Morris Johnson Kernall who brought it to us for propagation. These trees were introduced into Wells County many years ago, where they have made a remarkable record. The finest trees to be found in the State are the Northwest Poplars growing in Carrington, now over fifty feet high. We have propagated these trees at considerable expense and are the only nursery that can supply them today. We prophesy that in ten years it will be the leading tree in North Dakota. Absolutely hardy, long lived and beautiful, it is the ideal tree needed for the prairies. We have a few to spare this spring, but will have a large stock for fall 1922 delivery.

RUSSIAN GOLDEN WILLOW—This is still the most largely planted willow for a snow fence to the shelter belt. The demand continues strong because it has made good. It is a very valuable tree for windbreaks, makes a close and quick growing hedge. It is splendid to protect the other trees and keep out the drying winds. Two rows of these around a plantation will prove to be a great protection. This is a very hardy tree and should be planted generously on every farm. If properly trimmed it will grow to be a good sized tree. It does not seem to thrive so well west of the Missouri slope, except in moist places.

COMMON GOLDEN WILLOW—This is very similar in appearance to the Russian Golden Willow, but is not as vigorous a grower, and is not as hardy upon our prairies. Many planters who have received this when they have ordered the Russian Golden Willow have been greatly disappointed.

LAUREL LEAF WILLOW—The Laurel Leaf Willow has become a great favorite throughout the Northwest. There is no more beautiful sight than a field of these young willows growing in the nursery or in a hedge row. The dark, rich olive green surface of the leaves, with their silvery backs, compel the attention and holds the eye in admiration. The Laurel is the most beautiful and striking of all the willows. To keep the Laurel Willow at its best, it should be trimmed back every year. It will then produce heavy, dense foliage. This tree is used extensively in parks, where dark rich foliage effects are desired. Many city residents prefer them for hedges and cut them back each season. They are especially fine for hedges upon the farm. Their dense, low growing, brush formation make them an ideal break to stop the surface winds, and to act as a snow fence in the winter. One row of these should be growing on the outside of every grove. The Laurel Leaf Willow, when properly used, is one of our most valuable trees.

WHITE WILLOW—This splendid willow seems to be right at home in Dakota and Montana. The finest shelter that we know in the state, is a grove of White Willows—half a mile long and a few rods wide. This remarkable grove is on Getchell Prairie, eight miles north of Valley City. It has been planted about twenty years and stands over fifty feet high. Many drives have been made from Valley City just to see this remarkable grove.

The farmers of North Dakota should plant White Willow by the thousands. They can always be depended upon to stop the winds, stop the snow, make good shade and an abundance of fence posts and timber.

See Caragana for Snowbreaks.

Evergreens

Evergreens are a success on our prairies. Each year sees a much larger quantity planted. Many tender evergreens have been planted that belong to the forest farther east and they turned brown and died. The swamp evergreens of Wisconsin will not stand the drying winds of the prairie. But there are many absolutely hardy evergreens that are native to the Dakotas and Montana that will thrive. We specialize in these western varieties. Our seed is gathered from choice specimens in the Black Hills, the Bad Lands and Eastern Montana. Such trees as the Black Hill Spruce, the Bull Pine, the Colorado Blue Spruce, and Scotch Pine will all grow and thrive.

There is nothing that makes as valuable a windbreak, or give as cheerful an appearance to a home, especially in the winter time, as evergreens. A single row of evergreens are as effective a windbreak as several rows of deciduous trees. A mistaken opinion exists that evergreens are hard to transplant. The truth is that they will be sure to grow if they are properly handled. We furnish full instructions with every shipment. Try a few on your place, nothing will give you more pleasure and satisfaction. See directions for planting.

The many visitors at the Experimental grounds at Fargo picked out a large hedge of Spruce running 20 to 30 feet high, as the finest attraction on the grounds.

PINES

PONDEROSA PINE—(Also called Yellow and The Bull Pine)—This is a native of Western Dakota and Eastern Montana, where they cover the hills with striking, big trees, often forty feet in height. It succeeds especially well on dry soil and thrives with less moisture than any other evergreen. When well established it becomes a rapid growing tree. At the experimental farms at Edgeley and Dickinson these pines have grown two feet in a season. They are not affected by the drying winds. The large sizes are rather hard to transplant but the seedling sizes 6 to 12 inches, 12 to 18 inches or 18 to 24 inches transplant readily and thrive.

SCOTCH PINE—A very satisfactory and beautiful pine for this section. A rapid grower with heavy foliage, and the most ornamental of all pines.

SPRUCE

NORWAY SPRUCE—This well-known spruce thrives in the Red River Valley but will not succeed in other parts of the State. The fall and winter winds cause it to turn brown. We do not recommend it to our prairie planters.

BLACK HILL SPRUCE—This was originally the same variety as the White Spruce, but has become native to the Black Hills of South Dakota. It is more dense and pretty than its parent, and its many years in a drying western climate has made it thoroughly hardy and resistant to drying winds. This is undoubtedly one of the most beautiful of all evergreens, and is especially pleasing in home yards and parks. We ship choice specimens of this variety, dug with the original ball of earth and carefully burlapped. When handled in this way successful transplanting is sure.

COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE—This hardy evergreen is native to the Rocky Mountains and is absolutely hardy in this region. We have never known it to winter-kill or fail through drought. The color varies from a dark green to a shining silvery blue. These "blue shiners" are undoubtedly the queens of ornamental evergreens and command a fancy price. The green shade specimens are also choice plants but can be secured at popular prices.

Fruit Growing

To most people, fruit growing means the growing of apples. The apple is undoubtedly the king of fruits, and grows more popular every year. When the long winter evening comes on, and the family circle gathers around the fire, then the plate of delicious rosy red apples hold the center. And if they happen to be apples of your own growing the feast becomes a matter of pride as well as pleasure. The choicest apples of York State or Oregon never tasted half as well as those your own family grew in your own garden. Nature has been kind to North Dakota, for it has given her a soil and climate that makes it possible for every family to eat apples of their own growing, apples of a flavor unsurpassed in the world.

Does it pay to grow apples in North Dakota? This is a fair question, and ten years ago would have been hard to answer. But conditions have changed. It did not pay to grow hogs until we learned what kind of hogs to raise, and how to raise them. It did not pay to grow corn ten years ago. But we have now developed hardy varieties of corn. As soon as our people began to raise their seed corn at home, they succeeded and corn growing is now a profitable business. Year by year the corn belt has moved northward and is now going into Canada. Upper Iowa and Southern Minnesota went through this pioneer experience exactly.

The apple belt has always moved with the corn belt, in fact just a little ahead of it. When Southern Minnesota bought her young apple trees from Missouri and Illinois and New York, she failed—her trees winter-killed and her people blamed the country. But Minnesota developed her own nurseries, raised her own young trees and succeeded. She is now shipping apples away to other markets. Every home has its orchard, and every family picks its own apples. Minnesota has won the first prize at the Spokane apple show for the finest apples. Many new hardy varieties have been developed for the Northwest. Peter Gideon developed the Wealthy and gave the Northwest a hardy apple, fine quality and one that bears early. Mr. Patten developed the Patten's Greening, Mr. Ludlow, another Minnesota man, developed the Okabena. Other growers have brought forward many new varieties of hardy fruit—apples, crabs, plums, the Compass cherry and the High Bush plums of Prof. Hansen from Brookings, South Dakota. Wyman Elliott of Minneapolis gave us the Carrie Gooseberry, one that will stand the cold winters without harm. Besides this we have now the Beta Grape, the Sunbeam and Minnesota No. 4 Raspberry, in fact a large list of hardy fruits at home in the Northwest.

What the Iowa Nurseries did for Iowa and the Southern Minnesota Nurseries did for their section, the Northwest Nursery Company of Valley City is doing for North Dakota, Montana, Western and Northern Minnesota and South Dakota.

This nursery raises its own apple seedlings and makes its own grafts.

There are several reasons why North Dakota farmers should find profit in fruit raising.

FIRST: The soil conditions are ideal. Apples prefer a well-drained sandy loam with a heavy sub-soil. The same is true of small fruits, especially strawberries. Plums have the advantage in the Red River Valley, with apples winning over plums as we go West. It would be hard to pick out another state with better soil conditions than that of North Dakota.

SECOND: In spite of the common notion, North Dakota climate is good for the raising of hardy fruits. It has a closed winter. Those climates that alternately thaw and freeze are more trying on vegetation than a consistently closed winter. Winter holds on longer here and Spring comes with a rush. Our Spring has its long hours of day-light and sunshine, long hours to grow and mature. Plums and Compass cherries get in ahead of the early frost and apples don't mind it. There is a mistaken notion that causes people to pick their apples before they are ripe to avoid the frost. Leave the apples on the trees to ripen. They will stand six degrees of freezing weather without harm.

It is necessary, however, that the young trees planted must be Northern grown. Upon their ability to ripen their wood and go into winter quarters perfectly dormant, depends their hardiness. This is what hardiness means.

THIRD: The strongest reason why people should plant plenty of fruit trees is the exceptional condition of the market. The Eastern fruit grower that receives one dollar a bushel for apples or ten cents per quart for berries can make money, yet our people must pay more than three times this for all fruit. The difference goes to the several middlemen and railroads. With these high prices that are sure to continue many years fruit growing is one of the most profitable occupations. This Nursery raised \$175.00 worth of strawberries from one-eighth of an acre also \$3.50 worth of Compass Cherries on a three year old tree. **THE EXPERIMENTAL STAGE IS PAST. IT IS NOW TIME TO PLANT FRUITS.**

APPLES

The following list of apples have made good in North Dakota. All doubtful varieties that have not yet proved themselves in this State have been eliminated. Dakota planters may select from this list, knowing that these same varieties are already bearing in our State. We have adopted the rating of the Minnesota Horticultural Society. This list and rating may be relied upon.

OKABENA—Season: September to November. Fruit large, yellow with red stripes, heavy on the sunny side, flesh yellowish white, fine grained, crisp, juicy, flavor sub-acid, excellent quality. Ripens after Duchess and is in many ways similar. The Okabena is bearing splendid crops all over Dakota, and is one of the most popular apple trees with growers near Valley City.

DUCHESS—(Duchess of Oldenburg) — Origin, Russia. Season. August to September. Commonly known as a harvest apple. It is considered the standard of hardiness in Minnesota. The tree is an upright strong grower, an early and annual bearer of uniformly large crops. The fruit is large greenish yellow with red stripes. Flesh, light yellow, medium fine grained, firm. It has a pleasant acid flavor and is a great cooking favorite. While it is not a good keeper, every orchard should have a few Duchess for early use.

PATTEN'S GREENING—Originated by C. G. Patten. Season November to January. Fruit large, a yellowish green color with a blush of red on cheek toward the sun; flesh yellowish white, core small, flavor a pleasant sub-acid. The tree is a vigorous spreading grower and exceptionally hardy. It comes into bearing early, often yielding good crops at three years of age. It is a constant heavy bearer. Everywhere this tree is making good. We believe this is the leading apple for Dakota planters and urge our people to make their heaviest planting of Patten's Greening. This Nursery is planting an orchard of Patten's Greenings and Wealthy apples to raise fruit for commercial purposes.

HIBERNAL—Introduced from Russia, where it grows in colder climates than ours. It is our hardiest apple. It is adopted by Horticulturists as the standard of hardiness. The tree is a strong vigorous grower, the best of all apple trees. It is planted by our leading orchardists and used to top-work our choice varieties. We top-work Wealthy onto Hibernial for those who want the best and hardiest together. Fruit of Hibernial is very large, irregular, greenish yellow with dull bronze red on sunny side, flesh acid, not choice for eating but very good for cooking. Will grow anywhere.

WEALTHY—The finest apple in the Northwest. This tree has brought fame to the originator, Peter Gideon, of Minnesota. It is now being planted in New York and New England. It has won the finest prizes for Minnesota at the National Apple Show. Season, October to March. Fruit, large and very smooth, color deep red with lighter red stripes. No apple is more handsome, either on the table or the tree. Quality is excellent, flesh white often stained with red like the snow apple, sub-acid, tender, juicy, considered by many equal to the Jonathan and the Winesap as an eating apple. A fine dessert and cooking apple. There is always a ready market everywhere for the Wealthy. Carl Miller of Nome, Martin Jacobs of Sanborn, and J. H. Whitcher of Valley City all have splendid Wealthy apples which have been bearing fine crops for years. The Wealthy promises to make the fame of North Dakota as a

fruit state in the same way it has the fame of Minnesota. Remember, the Wealthy is hardy and is our finest apple.

CRAB APPLES

Many people who fail in growing large apples, succeed in growing crabs. They are hardy and easily raised. Crab apples always sell at a good price, and are a very profitable crop for Dakota and Montana planters. The fruit is valuable for eating as well as cooking and especially good for sauce and sweet pickles. No yard or farm is complete without a few crab apple trees.

DAKOTA SUCCESS—Hardy, and very free from blight. A strong, upright grower, early and full bearer. Fruit medium size, color a rich dark red, making an ideal crab for all purposes. It ripens late, remains juicy and keeps for several weeks making it one of the most promising of all varieties to grow for the market. Good sour crabs are becoming scarce and a good price, and filling the want so perfectly, the Success should be one of the most profitable things to plant.

TRANSCENDENT—The standard of quality. Season September; fruit medium to large; color brownish yellow with blush of carmine; flesh firm and crisp, yellowish, fine grained, very juicy, acid. This fruit is considered the finest of all crabs and always brings the top price on the market. The tree is hardy but subject to blight. May thrive for several years and die from blight.

VIRGINIA—A hardy, vigorous, thrifty growing tree good enough for a shade tree. Fruit similar to Transcendent, choice, of good quality. A splendid tree on which to top-work large apples. Slow in coming into bearing.

WHITNEY—(Hybrid)—One of our best fruits. Season August and September. Fruit large to very large for a hybrid; yellow, striped with red and mostly covered with red on sun side; flesh yellow, very juicy, and fine grained; flavor rich and almost sweet. This is really a small harvest apple. While not a good keeping apple it is splendid for home uses. No better apple for the children to eat from off the trees. The tree is absolutely hardy, as hardy as a green ash; grows very upright and gives itself good protection from the wind.

STRAWBERRIES

"Doubtless God could have made a better berry than the strawberry but doubtless God never did."—Ben Johnson.

The notion that strawberries are hard to raise or are uncertain is due to ignorance. The right method must be followed, but the right method is simple, and easily understood. Strawberries require a rich soil, full of humus. Ground that has been well manured a year before is best. Do not plow down coarse manure before planting. Set plants in rows four feet apart and eighteen inches apart in the row. Trim off one-third of the roots before the bunch is untied; set plants in the same manner as cabbage plants, using a flat trowel, or piece of shingle. Spread roots; plant very firm, pressing firmly with the fingers; do not set too deeply, but plant crowns on a level with the ground; and water at once. Cultivation should be continued throughout the first season, allowing no weeds to grow, and aiding runners to set young plants. Mulch November first with six inches of clean straw; rake this straw between the rows about the fifteenth of April; leaving some chaff and litter in the row to keep down weeds and keep berries clean. Repeat the mulch process the following season. These methods sensibly followed, will bring a sure annual crop of the choicest of all fruits.

SENATOR DUNLAP—"Perfect blossom, will bear abundantly when planted alone." One of the best berries for all parts of the United States and by all means the best berry for the Dakotas. The fruit is dark red, with a glossy finish shading the deep scarlet on the inner side. Its prominent yellow seeds resemble gold embedded in highly colored wax. The meat is bright red all through and exceedingly juicy. The berry is firm, making a splendid keeper and shipper. Quality—first-class. Ripens early and continues fruiting through a long season.

EVERBEARING STRAWBERRIES

EVERBEARING STRAWBERRIES

The Sensation of the Fruit Growing World.

First: The quality simply defies description. Far sweeter than the standard kind. It has the flavor found only in the wild strawberry.

Second: The plants are extremely hardy; much harder than the standard sorts.

Third: The Progressive is a good plant-maker, thus providing for future berries.

Fourth: The plants produce a good crop the season they are set.

PROGRESSIVE—If no other fruit equals the strawberry, the strawberry itself has beat its own record, it has surpassed its own reputation in the development of the Progressive Everbearing. After careful investigation and testing we have selected this variety as the best for general cultivation. It seems almost impossible that so many good qualities can be combined in one fruit.

The only reason that the sale of these plants has not been pushed the past two seasons is because nurserymen are hoarding and developing their supply to provide for the immense demand that is foreseen by all growers.

The Northwest Nursery Company, Valley City, No. Dak.

Dear Sirs:: In 1918 we bought 50 Everbearing Strawberry plants from your company. They are the finest looking plants I ever saw. Before setting out the plants we fertilized the ground real thoroughly and worked it up fine, kept the ground moist, loose and free from weeds.

The first summer we picked about 12 quarts of strawberries then in the fall about the middle of October we covered up the strawberry beds with a light straw cover. In the spring of 1919 when the shoots began to peep out we uncovered the beds. The first picking the second summer which began the first part of June and in four weeks we picked 30 quarts, then there was a space of about four weeks in July we didn't pick any, being the nature of the plants, which require the time for a new start. The second picking which began the first part of August and lasted till it froze up, we picked 80 quarts. In all we picked 110 quarts of strawberries of the most luscious and pleasing taste that we ever raised.

In 1920 we expect to pick 200 quarts if we get a reasonable amount of rain. We expect to set out a lot of new plants this spring from the runners which will enlarge the bed considerably.

Yours sincerely,

MRS. EARL SHANNON,
Valley City, N. D.

MINNESOTA No. 1017

To attempt to beat the Progressive, to produce a better berry would be some task. Prof. Haraldson of the Minnesota State Fruit Breeding Farm has accomplished it by crossing an Everbearing with a Senator Dunlap. He has produced the berry known as the Minnesota No. 1017. This wonderful fruit is a heavy yielder just like the Progressive, but has the large berries of the Senator Dunlap. The plant itself is the hardiest and most thrifty looking plant we have ever shown and seems to stand any amount of abuse and cold. We have tested these now, for several seasons and we strongly recommend that our customers plant the No. 1017 as the finest of all strawberries. We have a fairly good quantity of these for spring planting.

FROM NORTH DAKOTA

The Progressive Everbearing strawberry has been a great find for us. From 300 plants set in our garden in May, 1915, we were able to supply our table steadily from the early part of July until October. This was the first time every member of our family had plenty of strawberries. There were enough extra berries to treat our neighbors and a quantity were sold. This spring we dig 5,200 plants from the bed, most of which were sold. This season, we have not only had enough berries, but have made money on the fruit. The Progressive has added a new fruit to our table. If everyone understood the possibilities of the fruit, the Progressive Everbearing would be in everyone's garden.

GRACE E. HILBORN,
Valley City, N. D.

VALLEY CITY, NORTH DAKOTA

FROM WELL KNOWN MEN

A Letter from the Originator.

Dear Sir: In answer to your inquiries would say: The Progressive is a seedling of the Senator Dunlap crossed with the Pan-American originated in 1913. We grew four thousand seedlings of this cross. There were several very good plants among them, but after several years of trial the Progressive proved to be far the best.

We have grown many thousands of seedlings during the past few years. They have included ten or a dozen different combinations of blood. Up to this time no plant equal to the Progressive has appeared.

Very truly,
Harlow Rockhill.

Conrad, Iowa, Oct. 13th, 1915.

FROM NORTHEASTERN IOWA

Gentlemen: You will be interested in knowing that at the recent meeting of the Northeastern Iowa Horticultural Society held at Decorah, some of the largest growers of the Mississippi Valley being present, a vote was taken to determine the three most popular varieties of everbearing strawberries.

The results showed a surprising agreement among the strawberry growers, the Progressive being their unanimous choice for first place. The vote for second and third place was so scattering as to lack any special interest.

G. D. Black,

Independence, Iowa, Nov. 24th, 1915.

Secy. N. E. Iowa Horticultural Society.

Plums and Cherries

The Plum is still the leading fruit for the Northwestern states. Many people do not yet realize that the choicest of all plums, in flavor and productiveness are the native plums of the Northwest, which belong to the family known as the American Plum. The fruit breeders of all lands, have used these rich, prolific hardy varieties for a base to breed new commercial varieties. These horticulturists aim to unite the unsurpassed flavor, and the heavy bearing habits of the native plum with plums of larger size and better shipping qualities. (See Terry description.)

DESOTA—This is probably the most largely planted of any plum of the American group. Its productiveness is almost too great; the trees should be thinned to prevent over-bearing and to improve the size of the fruit. Fruit of medium size, yellow to orange, overlaid with a touch of crimson. Flesh sweet and juicy—a fine flavor and quality. The DeSota can always be depended upon to bear its annual heavy crop.

TERRY—(Free Silver)—This is by all means the finest plum grown in the entire Northwest. The fruit is very large. The color is a deep red overlaid with a satiny purple. The flesh is firm, a most delicious flavor suggesting a sweet cherry. Visitors to the Nursery always utter an exclamation of surprise and delight when tasting this fruit. The tree is a rapid and vigorous grower, well shaped and covered with shiny, broad green leaves. It is often planted as an ornamental tree upon the lawn. This tree seems to be particularly at home on our Northwestern soil. We recommend that the heaviest plantings be made of Terry. What the Wealthy is to the apple orchard, the Terry is to the plum orchard.

SURPRISE—Fruit large to very large; skin medium thick, tender; bright red; flesh pale yellow, meaty, fine flavor; quality extra good. Season medium.

SANDY CHERRY—(Rocky Mountain Cherry)—This variety belongs more among the ornamental shrubs than the cultivated cherries. It grows in shrubs or bush form, is absolutely hardy anywhere and is always loaded with black-red cherries about the size of the Houghton gooseberry. The bush is very ornamental, turning brilliant colors in the autumn. The Sand cherry makes an excellent hedge that will also give quantities of fruit, good for pies, jam, jellies, etc.

THE LORING PRIZE PLUM

The hardy, cultivated plum is one of the most important and necessary fruits for the North; hence its popularity.

To encourage and stimulate the creation of a finer quality of this fruit than existed some years ago, Hon. C. M. Loring, of Minneapolis, Minn., offered a prize of one hundred dollars, for a plum and tree that would meet certain qualities of excellence and hardiness that would include size, shape, color, flavor, smallness of pit, firmness and texture of flesh, together with general good characteristics of the tree.



THE ORIGINAL LORING PLUM TREE LOADED WITH BLOSSOMS. NOTICE THE SPLENDID SHAPE OF THE TREE AND THE FIRM SETTING OF THE BRANCHES SO THEY WILL NOT SPLIT DOWN.

Many were the attempts to originate a fruit and tree that would meet the requirements, but none were successful until Mr. J. P. Vikla produced the plum, now known as The Loring Prize Plum, which, in spite of all competition, received the UNANIMOUS award of the committee. Several of the varieties submitted were excellent, but failed in some important point, especially where hardiness was required. This was the only plum where all the conditions were fully met, establishing a wonderful record.

The gentlemen composing this committee were eminently well qualified to act and award this prize. One was a nurseryman and prominent Horticulturist—one was the Superintendent of the State Fruit Experimental Farm of Minnesota, another was the Professor of Horticulture at the State Agricultural College of Minnesota. The committee was without prejudice, and the prize was awarded solely upon the merits of fruit and tree, especial stress being laid upon hardiness.

It is therefore with a feeling of pride and confidence, that this plum is placed before the people of the country at large, believing that for home and commercial planting, it will not only quickly win its way, but will also prove a success wherever choice fruits are grown and planted.



A SPLENDID SPECIMEN OF A LORING PLUM TREE
FOUR YEARS OLD FROM TRANSPLANT. STRAIGHT,
WELL BRANCHED, IDEAL IN SHAPE
AND FULL OF BLOOM.

In time, this wonderful plum will find its way to the fruit stands, where, because of its delicious quality, it will be chosen in preference to similar fruits from far away sub-tropical lands, for which, too often, size takes the place of quality. A great demand for the fruit at a high price is thus assured.

Summary.

The Loring Prize Plum is the largest and best plum known for Northern planters —BECAUSE—it is a good Commercial fruit, is good for canning, delicious to eat,

has a small pit, is of a bright attractive color, and is bound to be in great demand at a good price. There is money in growing it.

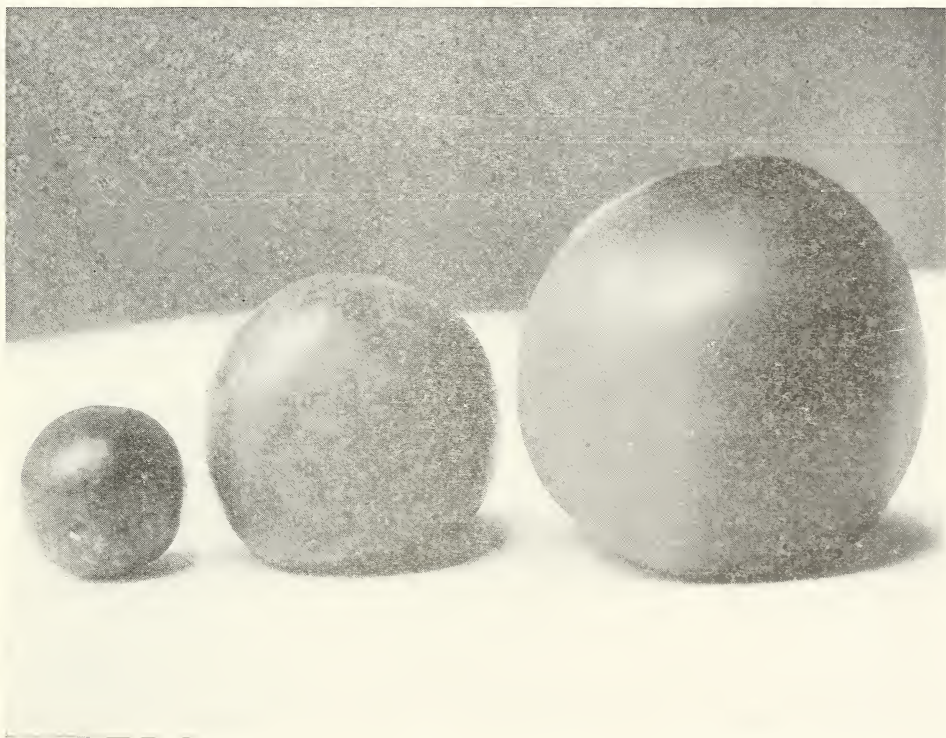
The tree is an early and a heavy annual bearer, an upright and rapid grower, very hardy, and has stood the test of the severest winters known. Tree and fruit have successfully passed the rigid conditions required to secure the one hundred dollar prize and is the **ONLY VARIETY THAT HAS EVER RECEIVED THE UNANIMOUS AWARD** of the committee appointed to judge its merits.

What more can be asked or expected of any fruit?

Brief History and Description of the Loring Prize Plum.

"This plum originated in Rice county, Minn., in 1897, or thereabouts. The seed was the Burbank crossed by the Desota or Weaver plums.

The size is from $1\frac{3}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter. It is slightly oblong, of bright color, fleshy, like the Burbank, and nearly Freestone. Its flavor when ripe is beyond description. It is delicious in sweetness and mild in acidity. The flesh is firm, melting in the mouth like a ripe pear. It is superior to the large red California plum that is found in fruit stores.



COMPARATIVE SIZE OF THE LORING PRIZE PLUM WITH THE WILD PLUM AND THE AVERAGE TAME PLUM.

When half ripe, it has a peach flavor if canned, but if fully ripe, it has the pure plum flavor. It is nearly free from astringency, and as the pit readily separates from the flesh, home preserving is made easy.

It is a heavy annual bearer, commencing to bear at the age of three or four years. It has perfect blossoms. The fruit has a strong stem and is not easily blown from the tree. It ripens early. The tree is a vigorous grower with firm wood, and as hardy as any wild plum grown here. In shape, the tree is medium spreading, the branches shapely and **strong**.

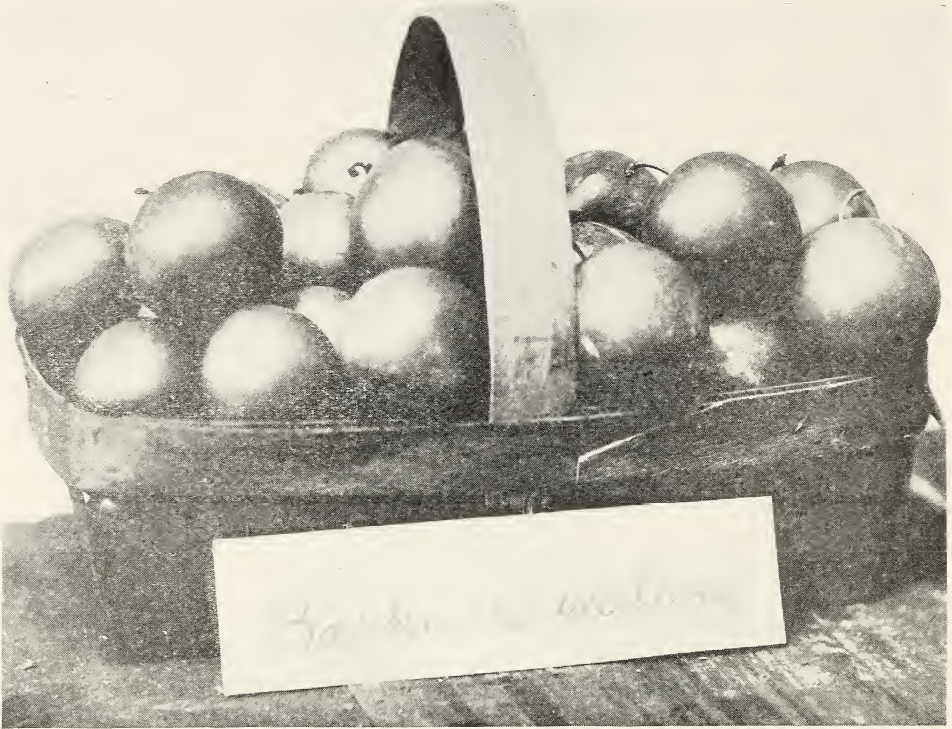
This prize was awarded me, by the unanimous consent of the awarding committee, representing the State Horticultural Society of Minnesota in 1917."

JOHN P. VIKLA, Originator.

The Loring Prize Plum.

At last, the one hundred dollar prize Mr. Chas. M. Loring placed in our hands nearly ten years ago, has been awarded. A seedling plum has been found that the judges have decided is worthy to receive this prize.

The plum tree is growing in Rice county, Minn. * * * THE FRUIT IS OF EXTRAORDINARY SIZE, WELL COLORED, FIRM FLESHED, AND OF EXCELLENT FLAVOR.



BASKET OF LORING PRIZE PLUMS, EACH ONE PERFECT AND A PRIZE TAKER. SIZE TWO INCHES IN DIAMETER. THIS BASKET WAS AWARDED FIRST PRIZE.

Although not a freestone, it came well up towards the ideal of the awarding committee, which consisted of J. M. Underwood, Chas. Haralson and Prof. LeRoy Cady. Prof. Cady examined the tree and other top worked and nursery grown trees propagated from it, and his report as to hardiness and productiveness was satisfactory to the committee, and upon his report, the awarding of the one hundred dollars was made.

—From the Minnesota Horticulturist, Dec., 1917.

For Sale by

THE NORTHWEST NURSERY COMPANY,

Valley City, N. Dak.

COMPASS CHERRIES AND HYBRIDS

This wonderful fruit was originated by H. Knudson, and is a cross between the Sand Cherry and some American plums. It is being grown successfully as far North as Saskatoon and Edmonton. The demand for this fruit the last few years, has been so great that all Northwestern Nurseries have been obliged to stop the sale before the end of the season.

The early bearing qualities of this tree is remarkable. Young trees bear in the Nursery row before they are dug for shipping. As the fruit ripens it changes from a green to a bright red, then turning to a reddish black. Many growers make the mistake of picking the fruit before it is fully ripe and before the finest flavor is developed. The quality of the fully ripened Compass is pleasing with the tender flesh and juiciness characteristic of the cherry. For canning, the Compass is valuable and makes excellent fruit for pies, sauce and jellies. The fruit from a small orchard of three-year old Compass trees at Valley City sold at an average of \$2.25 per tree. The only rival of the Compass cherry are the new Hansen's Hybrids.

SAPA CHERRY PLUM—(From Indian word meaning Black.) This is a cross between the Sand Cherry and the Sultan plum, a large purple fleshed Japanese plum of very fine quality. The tree is plum-like in habit, but is rather slow growing. The color of the fruit is a glossy dark purple and the flesh is a rich, dark red, size one inch or more in diameter. The fruit buds often set heavy the first year, bearing quite a crop the second year. The five or six foot trees will bear the next year after they are transplanted. They ripen the third week in August. The fruit is excellent for eating out of hand and when made into sauce it is splendid. The pit is small and the skin is tender and need not be removed when cooked. The tree is hardy and bears tremendously. May be planted with the Opata for pollenization.

OPATA—(Indian word meaning Bouquet.) One year old trees set fruit buds freely. Five or six foot trees transplanted, will bear the next year. This variety is a cross between the Sand Cherry and the Gold Plum, a very large variety of the Japanese plum for which \$3,000 was paid when first introduced. (The Sand Cherry is a very hardy western cherry, sometimes called the Rocky Mountain Cherry. This is also the mother of the Compass Cherry.). The Opata tree resembles the plum in its habit of growth. The fruit is one inch or more in diameter. It is a dark purplish red with blue bloom; flesh is green and firm; flavor pleasant, partakes of the rich sweetness of the Gold Plum. It is excellent for eating out of hand as well as for table and cooking purposes. The pit is small, and bears as early as the second week in August. This is greatly in its favor as at that season there is very little fruit of any kind. The trees being hardy and a great bearer, is certainly sure to become popular throughout the Northwest and the country at large as soon as its merits are known. May be planted with the Sapa to good advantage.

Small Fruits

Currants, gooseberries, raspberries and strawberries are native to the State, growing wild along the river valleys where they are protected from the prairie fires. The new and improved varieties of the small fruits are equally hardy and much superior to the wild varieties, especially in bearing qualities and size of fruits. In a state where large fruit is so scarce, and where the fruit demands such a high price, every farmer and every man with a back yard should grow all his family can use of these easily grown fruits. They will furnish the table the year around with berries, sauce, jam, jellies, etc., of the most delicious flavor. There is a great opportunity near every village and city of the state for growers to make big returns by growing small fruits for the market. The loam soil of Dakota is exactly suited to these fruits, the prices paid are at least twice as high as the prices paid to growers in eastern markets. The profits offered to this industry are greater than those of dairying, corn raising or general farming. Advice will be gladly given by this Company, to those planning a commercial small fruit farm.

CURRENTS

Currents thrive best in a rich loamy soil. They should be set in rows about six feet apart, and about four feet apart in the row. Keep the old wood well trimmed out. A half dozen thrifty shoots will make more and larger fruit than a crowded bush. The first season allow three good shoots to grow and the next spring trim these back slightly, thus permitting the new shoots to grow. Give good cultivation.

LONDON MARKET—This is one of the best currents for this region. It seems to be especially at home in North Dakota. Prof. Waldron writes: "We have found the London Market current among the very best, all things considered." The bush is a vigorous grower and upright, fruit is medium to large and hangs in large clusters. Color, dark red with sprightly acid flavor. It is very productive and can be depended upon to produce its annual large crop.

PERFECTION—One of the latest introductions and recognized by all fruit growers as the one best current. This famous fruit won the fifty dollar berry medal in the state of New York and was also awarded the highest fruit prize given at the Pan-American Exposition. The berry is bright red, large and hangs in great clusters on the bush. In quality, it is said to be superior to anything on the market today, being of a rich, mild sub-acid flavor with plenty of pulp and few seeds. The difficulty of starting new plants keeps the price of this splendid berry rather high but ten dollars worth of these plants will produce as much fruit and of better quality than the same money invested in other varieties.

WHITE GRAPE CURRENT—This valuable fruit is too often over-looked by planters. The bush is a vigorous, hardy grower, very productive, with long clusters of large berries. The berries are a very attractive color and nearly transparent. This fruit possesses a mild sweet flavor which makes it especially valuable for fresh sauce, pies, etc. Every garden should possess as many of these berries as the family can use while fresh. The White Grape is one of the parents of the Perfection to which it has imparted its peculiar, choice flavor.

BLACK CHAMPION—Bush is a very vigorous grower and productive. Large, lustrous black berries which hang in long clusters. Pulp nearly sweet and mild flavor. Desired by many for jellies, jams and is often used for the medicinal properties of the rich wine that can be made from these black currents.

GOOSEBERRIES

CARRIE—This variety easily takes first place in this section. It was originated in Minnesota by the veteran horticulturist Wyman Elliott. The bush is a vigorous grower and gives an abundance of fine dark green foliage that is free from mildew. The bush has a tendency to grow more in the shape of a dwarf tree from a strong central stem, like an Elm tree. The fruit is larger than Houghton, turns a deep maroon in color when ripe and possesses an excellent flavor. As the wood matures the thorns are shed and the fruit can easily be picked without gloves. It commences to bear the year after planting and produces a good crop of fruit annually.

HOUGHTON—An enormously productive and always reliable variety. A vigorous grower, slender and spreading, not subject to mildew. The fruit is of medium size, smooth, turning pale red when fully ripe; tender and of good quality. It is a hardy and very satisfactory gooseberry to grow.

RED JACKET—(Josselyn)—The bush is vigorous and entirely free from mildew. Fruit, deep red, smooth and has a first class flavor in quality.

RASPBERRIES

Raspberries are divided into three general classes: The red, the blacks and the purples. But few of the black raspberries have proven hardy in this climate and with the exception of one variety, the Cumberland, are unprofitable to plant. The purples and blacks are desirable by many because they do not produce suckers.

THE NORTHWEST NURSERY COMPANY

The red raspberries are the most satisfactory and profitable to grow. These are rivaled by only the strawberry as popular fruit. Plant raspberries three feet apart in the row and six feet between rows. Do not allow the patch to run wild, else they will produce but little fruit. Immediately after fruit is picked, cut out the canes entirely that bore the fruit. Thin out the weakest shoots so that only four or six strong canes are left to the hill; these will be loaded with fruit. Good fertilization and cultivation is necessary. Set the cultivator shallow; wherever the roots are disturbed suckers will shoot up.

Many prefer to bend the canes over in fall and cover the tips with earth. This will insure the future crop against winter killing of the fruit buds. They can be easily pulled out in the spring.

KING—This variety originated in the Northwest and is one of the hardy sorts. Many fruit growers consider it the best of the early red raspberries. It is very productive of large, conical, rich, bright red berries, and together presents a very handsome appearance.

SUNBEAM—Originated by Prof. Hansen of the Experimental Station at Brookings, South Dakota. This is said to be the most hardy red raspberry grown. It is vigorous grower with very heavy foliage. Fruit—somewhat similar to King. There is a constant growing demand for Sunbeam because of its ability to stand the winter without protection.

LATHAM—(Minn. No. 4). This new fruit, named in honor of the Secretary of the Minnesota Horticultural Society, was developed by the Minnesota State Fruit Breeding Farm. This is becoming recognized as the finest raspberry known, and promises to supplant the King as a commercial berry. A thrifty, strong grower, exceptionally hardy, does not make many suckers, fruit quite firm, dark red, of excellent quality. Almost as hardy as Sunbeam, and much finer quality and heavier bearer.

GRAPES

The introduction of the Beta grape has made it perfectly practical for every one to enjoy good grapes of their own growing. The Beta is perfectly hardy and adapted to our climate, as it has a strong infusion of the blood of the wild grape. It is also of good size.

Those who have not raised grapes do not know how dependable a fruit it is. Unlike the apple, pear and plum, it may be expected to bring a crop as regularly as the seasons come around. We recommend the general planting of this variety. It marks the beginning of successful grape culture in the north.

DAKOTA GRAPE—This new grape is somewhat similar to Beta in appearance and in its life history. However it seems to possess two qualities that make it an improvement over that splendid fruit. The quality of the fruit is better, just a trifle larger berry and a sweeter flavor, but what is equally important, it is proving even hardier than the Beta. This new grape gives every Dakota and Minnesota planter a chance to have choice grapes of his own growing.

Shrubs and Hedges

The Northwest Nursery maintains a Landscape Gardening Department. Our experience is at the service of our customers. We gladly furnish advice and suggestions to planters. Write us if you are not sure what to plant or how to arrange your planting. We will furnish, upon request—free, our Landscape Book entitled “Home Grounds—Their Planning and Planting.”

We list below, only those shrubs and hedges that have proved themselves to be absolutely hardy in the Dakotas.

CARAGANA---SIBERIAN PEA TREE

The first and most important Hedge to plant in the Northwest. We have never known a plant, when once established, to die from drought or winter killing.

The Caragana was introduced by the Canadian Government of Saskatchewan from Siberia. It has made good all over the Saskatchewan Province. The Indian Head Experiment Station of Saskatchewan, has actually miles of these planted for hedges. Most of these hedges are from 12 to 18 feet high, with a spread of from six to eight feet. The most efficient, beautiful and effective snow fence in the entire Northwest. We introduced these several years ago to our Dakota and Montana planters. Last year we sold over 100,000 of these hardy, young plants. We urge all farmers and home owners to plant these in liberal quantities. Your Experimental Station Bulletins will all speak highly and recommend this plant. In the spring the Caragana, bursts forth with a mass of bright golden blossoms. Its Nile green foliage, bronze bark, gives it a peculiar striking and pleasing effect. Plant your hedges of Caragana. We stand behind them with an absolute guarantee.

BUCKTHORN—One of the best plants for hedges and ornamental foliage effects. The dark, rich olive green leaves are attractive throughout the season, making it splendid for a back ground to flowering shrubs. If trimmed low when planted will make a dense thick hedge which improves with age. Small thorns appear on the older plants. This plant has made the hedges of England famous and is a close rival of the California Privet. It is hardy and thrives well in this region.

RED TWIGGED CORNUS—(Siberian Dogwood)—This is a cousin of the hardy native shrub found growing along the banks of streams throughout the Northwest. Bright red branches, much more brilliant red than the native Dogwood.

CORAL BERRY—Similar to Snowberry, but coral pink berries.

FERN LEAF ELDER—This is one of our finest shrubs. A large bush, covered with clusters of large flat flowers, giving enmasse somewhat the effect of the hydrangea. The foliage is a lace-like, with a cut fern appearance. The branches are long and graceful drooping nearly to the ground. The flowers are followed by black berries. The plant is absolutely hardy anywhere. This fern leaf elder should be found in every door yard.

GOLDEN ELDER—A bright and distinctive, lower-growing variety of the European Elder. The leaves of this variety are fern-like in formation, and the shrub is of half-drooping habit. One of the finest in cultivation, being especially effective in masses.

FLOWERING CURRANT—(Yellow.)—Early yellow flowers in showy racemes. Glossy foliage which gives bright autumn tints. One of the best early-flowering shrubs blooming before foliage, very fragrant.

HONEYSUCKLE—(Tartarian). A beautiful bush which is covered in May and June with a profusion of sweet scented pink blossoms. Its greatest charm is its wealth of orange and red berries which literally cover the plant in summer and autumn. We also grow a special of this variety bearing white blossoms followed by red berries resembling currants. These hardy shrubs are much used for planting by porches, in groups, in parks and for hedges. For use as hedges, plants should be trimmed back while young to encourage the growth of finer twigs.

WHITE HONEYSUCKLE—The superiority of this Honeysuckle over the Pink suckle is not always appreciated. It is finer in foliage and therefore makes a better hedge, more dense and soft in appearance. In the fall it is covered with a mass of bright red berries, resembling currants. The White Honeysuckle where fully known, is more liberally planted than the Pink.

HIGH BUSH CRANBERRY—This hardy shrub so valuable in ornamental planting is the native Western form of *Virburnum*. The Eastern form is the common Snowball. It has handsome broad foliage of a lustrous, dark green color, changing later to rich coppery tints. The large flat cymes of white flowers are very ornamental but the shrub is particularly conspicuous later in the fall and early winter for its brilliant scarlet fruit which hangs in large pendulous clusters and remains on until spring. By all odds one of the most desirable shrubs.

HYDRANGEA—A hardy outdoor Hydrangea that blossoms in August when flowers are scarce. Its immense blooms last at least two weeks; needs no protection, but in order to secure the finest blooms should be watered thoroughly about once a week as soon as it begins to bloom.

LILAC—(Common Purple and White.) No other class of shrubs have been so universally planted as the lilac. They have increased in favor during recent years. Its popularity is largely due to its wealth of fragrant purple and white blossoms which are so plentiful as to furnish the children, neighbors, school and home with cut flowers for several weeks. It makes a splendid hedge as a background to the lawn, especially where a screen is desired to hide the garden.

PERSIAN LILAC—A fine slender branched member of the Lilac family, more graceful than the common. Grows to medium height. The leaves are narrow pointed and of rich green shade. The flowers are pale lavender borne in broad clusters three to four inches long. The plants develop bloom much younger than the Common Lilac.

SNOWBALL—One of the old favorites that never can be replaced. Good rich soil and an abundance of moisture will greatly improve the bloom and general appearance of the bush. While this bush will grow and bloom in this section it is not so hardy and thrifty as the High Bush Cranberry which fills its place in a much more satisfactory way.

SNOWBERRY—A slender branched, upright growing shrub with rose colored flowers. These are followed by showy pure white berries which remain on well into the winter and which constitutes the most valuable feature of this variety. This is a semi-dwarf plant and valuable for planting in densely shaded places.

SPIREA ANTHONY WATERER—A much smaller bush than the Van Houttei, but having the valuable habit of blooming nearly all summer. It is a dark red color, and very valuable for giving color to a group of shrubs.

SPIREA ARGUTA—(Semi Dwarf)—The first of the family to bloom. The hardest of all the Spirea. In early spring its flowers cover the bush like a bank of snow. It is of light green foliage. This is the ideal plant for all hedges. It takes the place of the Thunberg's Barberry, throughout the Northwest.

SPIREA ROSEA — Very thrifty and hardy in the Northwest. Flowers, rose pink. Blooms heavily through the summer months. Excellent for group effects, near other shrubs. A quick, rapid growing Spirea, of dwarf habit.

FLOWERING PLUM—(*Prunus Triloba*). A broad spreading shrub-like tree of the *Prunus* family, of vigorous growth. In the spring it is completely covered with flowers resembling the bloom of the Baby Rambler roses and giving the appearance of a rose tree. This is grafted upon our native plum roots and is absolutely hardy. One of the most delightful surprises that spring brings.

FLOWERING ALMOND—(*Prunus Sinensis*). Very similar to Flowering Plums, and grown the same way. It belongs to the plum family, and receives its name from the appearance of the flowers. A most beautiful and hardy shrub.

RUSSIAN OLIVE—A showy shrub or small growing tree. When trimmed will grow to a height of twenty feet. It has peculiar, silvery, olive-like leaves; light green above and silvery white beneath. Used by landscape gardeners for heavy foliage contrast effects. It is also valuable for hedges, can be trimmed low into a dense, compact hedge, or will grow into a large strong hedge that will turn stock, due partly to its strong sharp thorns. Will thrive anywhere in the Dakotas or Montana.

SPIREA VAN HOUTTEI—If there is one shrub that stands pre-eminently above all other ornamental plants, it is undoubtedly the Spirea, Van Houttei. It is very similar to the Spirea known as the Bridal Wreath. Mr. Wedge, of Albert Lea, says this: "This seems to come about as near perfection as any ornamental shrub that can be planted in the North. As hardy as the hazel brush, and sure to be loaded with a mass of white flowers in June of the year after planting. A graceful and attractive bush all the year. If you do not have this beautiful little shrub be sure to order it this season, even if you do not plant anything else. We never knew it to fail to delight anyone who planted it." It seems impossible to plant too many of these shrubs in the yard. It makes a pleasing natural hedge which does not require trimming and avoids the stiffness of sheared hedges. We advise planting of the Spirea Van Houttei, the best of all shrubs.

SYRINGA—(*Mock Orange*). A vigorous handsome bush blooming in mid-summer, bearing flowers with delicious orange blossom fragrance. An old time favorite from our Grandmother's garden.

VINES

AMERICAN IVY—(Sometimes called Wood Bine and Virginia Creepers)—A native of the Dakotas. Absolutely hardy and vigorous grower. A more rapid grower than Engleman's Ivy but it requires a trellis upon which to climb. In the autumn it turns to a beautiful scarlet, supplying the autumn coloring so often needed. The most popular of all the Western Vines.

IVY, ENGLEMAN'S—A high-climbing vine, with compound foliage, made up of five glossy green leaflets, with coarsely toothed edges and borne thickly along the branches; in the fall they turn to brilliant scarlet. Will cling to brick or stucco without support.

WILD GRAPE—A strong growing, hardy vine native to the forest region. Its large broad leaves make it valuable for arbors, trellis, etc. The bunches of wild grapes add to its beauty and usefulness.

ROSES

Nearly every home maker has a longing for roses, no home is quite complete without them. The Rose is the Unchallenged Queen of Flowers. Nearly all the old line of roses are too tender to withstand our winters without protection. But there are a few varieties which if given a covering of earth in the fall, will succeed and bloom profusely every summer. We consider however that there is nothing equal to the Rugosa Rose for planting in this section.

ULRICH BRUNNER—A standard dark red, fragrant double rose, very pleasing and justly popular. Very pretty in tree form.

PAUL NEYRON—A fragrant, double pink rose—one of the largest out of door roses in cultivation. A beautiful rose.

FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI—The finest of all pure white Roses. The foliage is dark green and glossy and deeply veined, and the bush is strong, healthy, and vigorous in growth, blooming freely and bearing handsome bowers on long stiff stems.

QUEEN OF THE PRAIRIE—A Climbing Rose, a great success in this western country. A bright rose-red, double, strong grower and healthy. Very hardy.

CRIMSON RAMBLER—A wonderful crimson climbing rose. A very rapid grower. Small bowers which grow in show masses. This often blooms the first season, and is becoming very popular everywhere.

BABY RAMBLER—An offspring of the famous Crimson Rambler. It does not climb however, but bushes nicely and also yields itself to pot culture. Blooms continually throughout the summer if planted out-of-doors; it usually blooms the first year after planting. Blooms in clusters of 20 to 40 bowers at one time. Used effectively as shrub for border planting.

Hardy Perennials

Of all the plants that are cultivated for purely ornamental purposes there are none which have made such rapid strides in public favor as the **OLD FASHIONED HARDY GARDEN FLOWERS**, the inhabitants of the perennial garden. Their popularity is not at all surprising when we consider the many varied and pleasant changes which take place throughout the entire growing season in a well-arranged hardy border in which every week—yes, every day—brings forth something fresh and new to interest and delight even the most critical. Beginning in April the early tulips open their flowers often before the snow has entirely disappeared. These are soon followed by the Early Siberian Iris. Early June brings a wealth of the most magnificent bloom in all colors from the much improved varieties of peonies. Throughout the summer in constant succession come a wealth of flowers furnished by the Larkspur, Late Iris, Late Peonies, Sweet William, Achillea, the Pearl, Achillea Roseum, and in the late summer Dahlias, Golden Glow, Gladioli, and Columbine. When the summer flowers are gone the growing season is greatly lengthened by the late fall blooms of such as the Shasta and Giant Daisies, Gaillardia and the early frosts do not touch the heavy bloom of the choice varieties of Phlox. While there are many more perennials, we list here only those that have proved entirely satisfactory in our section.

THE IRIS

This is the blue flag of grandmother's garden, improved and changed so that it can hardly be recognized. Many new colors are now to be had, and the size, height and delicacy of form is almost equal to the lily. Once planted it will last for years.

France is today the most admired and best loved country in the world. Her emblem is the Iris or Fleur de Lis, and the Great War has proven her worthy of such a beautiful and undying flower. There is scarcely a place it will not lift its flags cheerfully and open its rainbow tints to the world. It is growing among the dry, stunted grasses of the wind swept Dakotas and among the reeds and cat tails of the sheltered ponds of Minnesota. It is a stayer everywhere, and the artists have taught it to yield all the shades of blue and gold that can be imagined. If picked when the first flower on a stem opens, all the others will bloom in turn and make the home gay for a week.

GERMAN IRIS

Very Early

The German Iris are among the most desirable and easiest grown of our spring-flowering hardy-plants, producing in May their showy flowers of exquisite coloring, combining the richest and most delicate tints. For best results plant in a well-drained, sunny position, barely covering the roots. Avoid fresh manure in preparing your border.

IN GOLDEN YELLOW, we have the **DARIUS**. In this grand novelty we have what has long been wanted, a good vigorous growing, free flowering, golden yellow Iris, large and striking.

IN BLUE, **THE FLORENTINA**, early and free bloomer. Very pretty. A splendid companion to plant with the Golden Yellow or Rarius Iris, the bluish purple making an excellent color combination with the Golden Yellow.

SIBERIAN IRIS

Late

COREAN, blue dainty flower on long stem. Late bloomer. Perfectly hardy, thrives anywhere. Splendid for borders.

HARDY PHLOX

A new race of Hardy Phlox has been originated. The plants are of vigorous, branching habit, growing throughout the late summer and fall. They withstand the early freezes and produce an abundance of bloom when all other flowers are gone.

VON LASSBURG—Pure white, individual flowers very large.

BERANGER—Rose pink, large, perfectly formed.

LOTHAIR—Bright red, very effective, tallest of all.

ECLAIREUR—Dark purple red with lighter center, medium height.

PEONIES

Perhaps no flower has improved more than the Modern Peony. It is the one flower that rivals the rose for supremacy in popular favor. The new peony is as sweet and fragrant as the rose. It is much more hardy and more wonderful in bloom. The choicest sorts are now developed in every color desired. We list the finest selection of each color.

FESTIVA MAXIMA—This is considered the finest WHITE. Fragrant. Early. Has red center.

DUKE OF WELLINGTON—Fragrant, pure white. Late.

FRAGRANS—Light rose pink, very fragrant.

MODESTE—Deep rich pink, almost a red. Fragrant.

LOUIS VAN HOUTE—Dark red, fragrant. Medium season, very early and free blooming. Stems erect holding the blooms up out of the mud and in rain storms. Makes exceedingly attractive bouquet.

SPECIALS

THE SHASTA DAISY is Burbank's great production. A pure white flower with yellow eye, which blooms freely nearly all summer. This is so well thought of in the cities that it is commonly sold in flower stores.

GIANT DAISY—One of the noblest of all tall-growing herbaceous plants, forming dense bushes four or five feet in height, terminated by loose clusters of pure white flowers with bright yellow centers.

BOLTONIA ASTEROIDES—Among the showiest of our native hardy perennial plants with large, single star-like flowers open at one time produces a very showy effect. Flowers pure white and very effective.

THE GAILLARDIA—Resembling the Daisy in form and habit but the flowers are of gorgeous colorings. The center is dark-red brown, while the petals are marked with rings of brilliant crimson, orange and vermillion; and often a combination of all in one flower. Excellent for cutting. The flowers are large and the Gaillardia will succeed in any soil in a sunny position. Blooms freely from June to November and is of the most dependable hardiness everywhere.

SWEET WILLIAM—A well-known attractive, free-flowering hardy perennial, producing in early summer a splendid effect in beds and borders, with their rich and varied flowers. We can supply the following:

NEWPORT PINK—The prettiest color among Sweet Williams, a lovely salmon or water-melon pink.

PURE WHITE—Very large.

SCARLET BEAUTY—Rich deep scarlet, very effective.

ACHILLEA, THE PEARL—Pure white flowers borne in the greatest profusion the entire summer on strong, erect stems. As a summer cut flower it is of great value.

ACHILLEA. M. Roseum—Very similar to Achillea, The Pearl. However, flowers are pink in dense heads. Finely cut deep green foliage. Flowers all summer.

DELPHINIUMS or HARDY LARKSPURS—Perennial Larkspur may be planted as soon as the spring has opened. The ground should be well drained and carefully prepared, but manure must not be allowed to come in contact with the roots, or grubs are apt to destroy the plants. It is one of the most stately and effective of all hardy flowers. Blooms in white and all shades of blue, in spikes a foot long with stems one to three feet high. In Larkspur we have:

Belladonia—The freest and most continuous blooming of all, never being out of flower from the end of June until cut down by hard frost. The clear turquoise-blue of its flowers is not equalled for delicacy and beauty by any other flower.

Formicum—The old favorite dark blue with white center; three to four feet high. Very vigorous and one of the best.

GOLDEN GLOW—Is a strong, robust grower, attaining a height of five or six feet and producing masses of double golden-yellow flowers from July to September. Hardy everywhere.

BULBUS PLANTS

While the following do not come under the head of perennials, they are so popular, so easily grown, and so easily cared for over winter, that we include them in this list.

GLADIOLI

(Everybody's Flower)

In case of culture, brilliance of bloom, durability as a cut flower, and long blooming, period, the Gladiolus has no peer. We list the choicest varieties, finest mixture, and will gladly give all the directions needful for successful cultivation.

AMERICA—Conceded to be one of the finest varieties for cutting or bedding ever sent out; color beautiful soft flesh-pink; orchid-like in its colorings and texture.

MRS. FRANCIS KING—A striking shade of light scarlet or flame color, one of the most effective.

PRESIDENT TAFT—This is one of the newest creations of plant specialists and is undoubtedly the most beautiful of the light pinks. There is a touch of orange that is difficult to describe but is most pleasing. This is one of the richest Glads in the garden.

WAR—This is one of the newest of the reds and must be seen to be appreciated; a strong growing spike with a glorious, flaming red bloom that is by far the finest of this color in the entire garden. Don't fail to plant War. You will have a delightful surprise.

PEACE—One of the most beautiful of the new varieties. This is well named with its white blooms streaked with sky blue veins. It is a strong grower and makes a splendid companion to be planted with the flaming red War. We consider Peace the finest variety known for cut flowers.

GLADIOLUS—In Mixture—Our mixtures are made up of fine varieties, not the common sorts, which produce themselves so freely, and are all **STRICTLY SELECTED FIRST SIZE BULBS**, and are sure to give satisfactory results.

DAHLIA

The most brilliant of all cultivated flowers and one that blooms continuously from July until cut off by autumn frosts. Perfectly double.

PRINCESS JULIANA—(Decorative)—An ideal pure white for all purposes. A splendid cut flower and a good decorator for the garden. It is one of the earliest to flower and continues in good shape throughout the season. It holds its flowers well above the foliage on stiff, wiry stems.

SYLVIA—Soft, pleasing mauve-pink, changing to white in center, a fine cut flower.

YELLOW COLOSSE—Very free flowering, canary-yellow, of perfect form, a decided acquisition.

SUCCESSFUL FRUIT GROWING



COMPASS CHERRY AT VALLEY CITY

NEW HARDY ROSES

The new Hybrid Rugosa roses can be grown all over Dakota without winter protection, and are without doubt the most important addition to the family of the "queen of flowers" that has come to our northern gardens. The old time roses are subject to diseased foliage in our summers, their roots are unequal to our severe winters, and their general constitution is so weak as to require the petting of an expert gardener. The new Rugosas are not built on any such weak and doubtful plan. Inheriting a robust constitution from an ancestry inured to the hardships of the frigid climate of northern Asia, they have received a sufficient infusion of the blood of the best of the older cultivated kinds to give them a variety of form and color which in combination with the magnificent foliage, delicate fragrance and habit of perpetual bloom of their Rugosa parent has fitted them to fill the long felt want of a hardy garden rose for the cold north. We strongly advise our patrons to secure not only one, but the complete collection, as each has peculiar merits which will delight all lovers of the rose, and which of the north are at last privileged to enjoy to the full. Will make a valuable hedge.

AMELIE GRAVEREAUX—The newest and choicest of the Rugosa Hybrids. A hardy and thrifty bush of beautiful foliage—a real attraction as a shrub. The bowers are an American Beauty color, large single stem blossoms, of rich fragrance. It is a liberal bloomer—often carrying a dozen blooms within eight weeks after planting. We consider this new creation the "Rose Par Excellence" for the northwest, placing it in importance over all other roses.

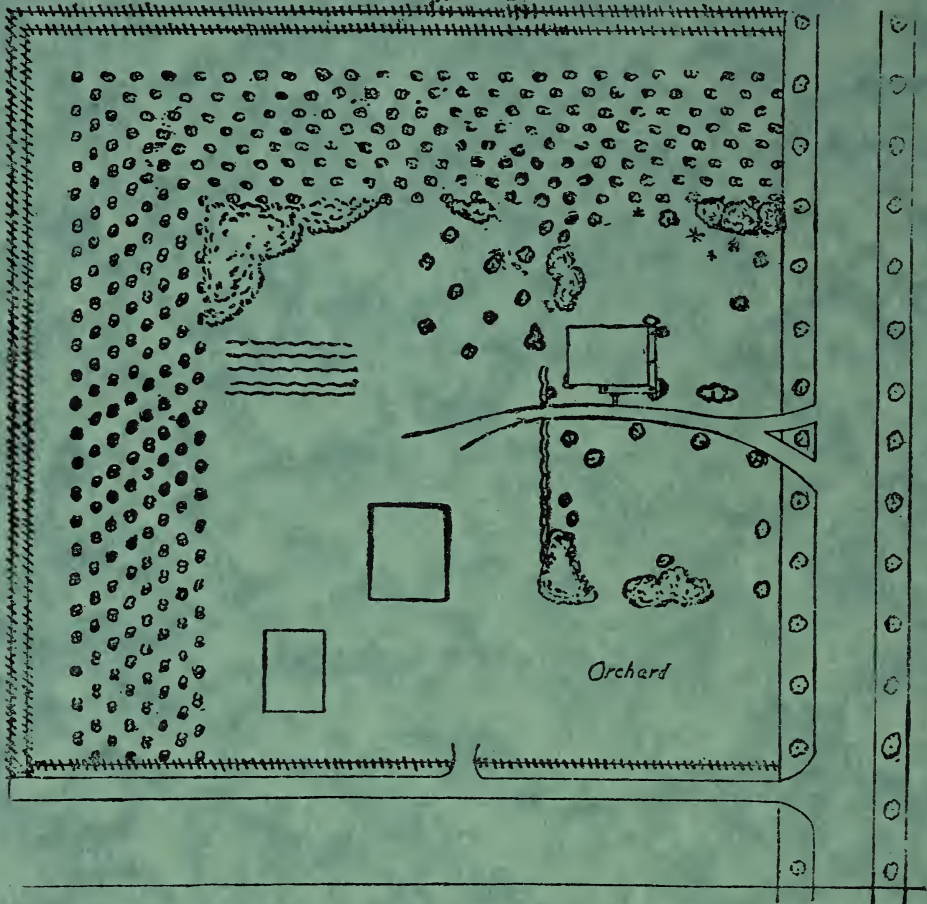
BLANC DE COUBERT—Purest paper white, of large size, often four inches in diameter, semi-double, produced in clusters, exquisitely fragrant and with foliage of unrivaled richness. It is the first rose to bloom in the spring, and blossoms may be picked from it every day throughout the summer, and until cut off by severe freezes.

SIR THOMAS LIPTON—Pure white, fragrant, smaller than the Blanc, and not quite so free a bloomer, but perfectly double and lasting better as a cut bower, much resembling the Madam Plancher in form of bloom.

CONRAD F. MEYER—Clear, silvery pink, of largest size, almost as large as Paul Neyron, very double, choicest fragrance, continuous bloom, produced singly instead of in clusters as most of this class of roses grow. Bush thrifty and vigorous. An exceedingly choice rose, but considerably less hardy than the others of this group, and needing winter protection. While this superb rose is much the least hardy of its class it is much easier to grow than the best of the hybrid perpetuals to which Gen. Jac. and Paul Neyron belong, and is equal to them in the qualities that make a first-class flower.

HANSA—Deep violet red, very large, perfectly double, fragrant. In this fine variety, unlike most of its class, the buds of each cluster open at about the same time, giving the effect at a distance of a single rose of immense size. The foliage is particularly dark, rich green and the bush absolutely hardy. A beauty every way. It is perhaps the best all around rose for general planting.

THE MODEL FARMSTEAD



The first need of the Dakota planter is to provide a shelter belt for his buildings, a belt of trees that will stop the heavy winds that sweep over these prairies. He wants a belt that even in the winter, when the trees have lost their leaves, will break the force of the blizzard, and hold back the driving snow. Experience has proved that the right arrangement provides for four distinct parts.---

First — A snowfence. **Second** — An open snowtrap. **Third**—A high background. **Fourth**—A substantial grove of the best and most dependable trees

Ask for Our Bulletin—The Model Farmstead.